(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2031.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1785.

To the PUBLIC.

IN my laſt addreſs I ſtated the tranſaction which the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS of the late governor and of the intendant, have repreſented as an offence of ſuch magnitude as to demand a *legiſlative* inquiry and inveſtigation: I take the liberty to addreſs you again upon that ſubject, and to ſubjoin a few remarks and obſervations upon it.

It has been repreſented, that there was no authority at all to juſtify the advancing the agent a ſum of money to pay the *fees and coſts* of the ſuits in chancery: that the idea *originated* with the late governor, and that it was ſuggeſted by his *attachment* and *partiality* to the agent.

It is freely acknowledged, that the moſt perfect intimacy has ſubſiſted between theſe gentlemen from their firſt public appearance in the world to the preſent day: but it is a moſt wicked calumny to ſay, that the advancing the agent a ſum of money for *fees and coſts* was a propoſition that took its riſe with the late governor, and reſulted from partiality and perſonal views.

Every one who has read the proceedings of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly muſt know, that the propoſition to advance money to the agent for the *fees and coſts* of the chancery ſuits in England *originated* with the houſe of delegates: they paſſed ſeveral reſolves upon the ſubject: both of which are explicit declarations, that the *fees and coſts* of thoſe ſuits ſhould be paid by the public: and conſequently, that the *expences* of theſe ſuits were not comprehended in the agent's commiſſion, which was given him *conditionally*! they were UNANIMOUSLY of that opinion. The reſolve will ſpeak for itſelf.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 15, 1785.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the intendant of the revenue be authoriſed and directed to pay Samuel Chaſe, Eſq; the ſum of five hundred pounds ſterling money, to be deducted out of his commiſſion on the bank ſtock, or any part thereof that may be received, after allowing him the actual fees and expences paid (or to be paid) by him to counſel, ſolicitors, and the officers of the court of chancery, in the ſuits in the ſaid court reſpecting the bank ſtock, and if no part of the ſaid bank ſtock is received, the agent ſhall account for the ſaid money advanced to him, after allowing him the expences of the ſuits as aforeſaid; and in ſuch event the legiſlature will take into conſideration the ſervices of the agent, and the loſs he will in ſuch caſe ſuſtain.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

This reſolve was ſent up to the ſenate, and on a queſtion to agree to it the diviſion ſtood as follows, viz.

The reſolution reſpecting the advance of five hundred pounds ſterling to Samuel Chaſe, Eſq; was read the ſecond time, and the queſtion being put, That the ſame be aſſented to? The yeas and nays being called for appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. The honourable Thomas Stone, William Hindman, Samuel Hughes, and William Perry, Eſquires.

NEGATIVE. The honourable John Smith, Eſq; preſident, the honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, Edward Lloyd, and George Gale, Eſquires.

Determined in the negative.

With what truth or juſtice then can it be ſaid that the late governor was the firſt who propoſed the advance, when the journals of both houſes demonſtrate that the meaſure *originated* with the houſe of delegates: who were UNANIMOUSLY of opinion, that the *fees and coſts* ſhould be paid by the public, and conſequently were UNANIMOUSLY of opinion, that the *expences* of the chancery ſuits were not comprehended in the conditional commiſſion to the agent: and of this opinion were *four* out of *nine* members of the ſenate *decidedly* and *expreſſly*.

But the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS are not yet ſatisfied with the propriety of this advance: they ſtill think that it was illegal, and that there is no law to juſtify it.

I have already requeſted the attention of the public to the ſupplementary act to the act reſpecting the bank ſtock: this act was paſſed *after* the reſolves relative to an advance of money had been agitated and finally decided upon: and it eſtabliſhes and confirms all the proceedings in chancery, and directs the ſuits to be *proſecuted* with all *vigour and expedition*: it took its riſe in the houſe of delegates, and when it came up to the ſenate and was put to its paſſage, the diviſion ſtood as follows, viz.

The bill, entitled, A Supplement to the act, entitled. An act concerning the ſtock of the bank of England belonging to this ſtate, was read the ſecond time, and the queſtion being put, That the ſame do paſs? The yeas and nays being called for appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. The honourable John Smith, Eſq; preſident, the honourable Thomas Stone, William Hindman, Samuel Hughes, William Perry, and George Gale, Eſquires.

NEGATIVE. The honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, and Edward Lloyd, Eſquires.

Carried in the affirmative.

We ſee that the honourable John Smith and George Gale, Eſquires, voted for this ſupplementary bill: they join the diviſion with whom they voted in rejecting the reſolve of the houſe of delegates reſpecting the advance, and on this bill joined the diviſion who were for adopting the reſolve and acceding to the advance.

But the legiſlature, I have ſaid, directed the governor and council to inſtruct the agent to *proſecute* the bill in chancery with all *vigour and expedition*: now they knew this could not be done without a ſupply of money to pay *fees and coſts*. When, therefore, they paſſed the ſupplementary act, they muſt have conſidered and had in view the *purſe* out of which the money was to be advanced. I aſk, what *purſe* was it, the *public purſe*, or the *agent's purſe*?

There is no doubt what *purſe* the HOUSE OF DELEGATES meant: they had UNANIMOUSLY reſolved the *public purſe* ſhould pay the *fees and coſts*. And there can be as little doubt of the intention of the majority of the ſenate who voted for the ſupplementary bill: for *four* out of the *ſix* had expreſſly declared their opinion, that theſe expences ſhould come out of the *public purſe*.

But the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS may aſk, what was the opinion of the honourable John Smith and George Gale, Eſquires, with reſpect to this matter, when they voted for the ſupplementary bill?

I don't ſee the tendency of this queſtion, nor the force of it: the ſenſe of the majority muſt aſcertain the intention, and we have ſeen what that is. But there is nothing on the journals which ſhews *expreſſly* that theſe two gentlemen entertained a different opinion. But admit that ſuch an opinion may be implied or inferred from antecedent tranſactions, will it follow that they *retained* that opinion when they voted for the ſupplementary bill? We ſee them, on this bill, leaving the diviſion who were oppoſed to an advance, and joining that diviſion who advocated the meaſure, and by that junction making a majority in the ſenate for paſſing the bill. Is there not, then, the juſteſt ground to infer, that they had relinquiſhed their former opinion, if indeed they ever did entertain ſuch opinion, and adopted the ideas of the *four* gentlemen with whom they had now aſſociated? They knew that the whole houſe of delegates meant by the ſupplementary bill, that the *public purſe* ſhould pay the *fees and coſts* of the ſuits it confirms and directs to be proſecuted: they knew that the *four* gentlemen, with whom they aſſociated, meant alſo, by the ſupplementary bill, that the *fees and coſts* ſhould be paid by the public. If theſe two gentlemen were of a different opinion, I preſume they would have voted againſt the bill: but as they voted for it, they muſt have either waved ſuch opinion, or adopted the ſentiments of the houſe of delegates, and of the *four* members with whom they aſſociated.

Upon this ſtate of the tranſaction, and of the proceedings of both branches of the legiſlature, what man of a clear head and upright heart can poſſibly think the late governor and the intendant had no authority to countenance or to give a ſanction to the advance which was made the agent? An advance warranted and juſtified by the ſenſe and opinion of a whole HOUSE OF DELEGATES and of a *majority* of the SENATE on the vote for the ſupplementary bill.

But if the late governor and the intendant have been guilty of HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS, in the opinion and judgment of the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS, why are they ſuffered to go at large? Why not laid by the heels, and brought to puniſhment? Why do theſe HONOURABLE ACCUSERS rail and clamour about it, and yet take no *legal meaſures* to have government and its laws vindicated? I call upon the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS to proſecute their CHARGES and ACCUSATIONS: they muſt do it: they ſhall do it.

But poſſibly I may be aſked, what judicature ſhall decide upon theſe CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS? I anſwer, any judicature eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution and government of the ſtate of Maryland: where there may be a fair and impartial hearing, and a fair and impartial decision.

But what think you, I may be aſked, of the deſign which the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS have in contemplation, of erecting the SENATE into a COURT OF JUDICATURE, to try the late governor and the intendant for theſe high CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS? a judicature, where theſe HONOURABLE ACCUSERS may be PARTIES, WITNESSES, and JUDGES? What think you?——Patience Heaven!

But ſuppoſe theſe HONOURABLE ACCUSERS, actuated by thoſe principles of humanity and mercy which they are ſo pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed for, ſhould moderate their vengeance, and ſhould *only* labour to erect the ſenate into a court of judicature, not for *corporal puniſhment*, but for CENSURE and REPROOF? What think you, I may be aſked, of ſuch a TRIBUNAL of CENSORS, or COUNCIL of CENSORS, or what you pleaſe to call it?

I anſwer and ſay, I know of no ſuch TRIBUNAL OF CENSORS, or COUNCIL of CENSORS. The conſtitution and government of this ſtate knows of no ſuch POLITICAL BODY. I have heard of ſuch a thing in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which by the conſtitution and government of that ſtate comes forward every ſeven years, to SHAKE and CONVULSE the community: but even there it is not a SELF-CREATED TRIBUNAL: it is elected by the people at large, and extends to all *public characters*, and takes in the LEGISLATURE itſelf. But in what part of the conſtitution and government of this ſtate are we to find the SENATE of Maryland a COUNCIL OF CENSORS, or a SENATE of CENSORS, or a COURT of CENSORS, or a JUDICATURE of CENSORS? and if they were CENSORS at all I think we ſhould find them by one of other of theſe appellations. But not a word do we find of any ſuch power or authority in this ſtate, neither in our declaration of rights, nor conſtitution, nor government, nor laws, nor law books. I believe ſuch nonſenſe can only be found in ſome weak head or miſchievous heart.

But the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS contend, that to act in the political character of CENSORS is incidental to the rights of legiſlation: and that the ſenate, as a branch of the legiſlature, poſſeſs this *political character*, independently and excluſively of the houſe of delegates. Mighty well, my good Sirs. Why then the houſe of delegates, being alſo a branch of the legiſlature, poſſeſs the like POLITICAL character of CENSORS, independently and excluſively of the ſenate: and ſo the conſtitution and government of this ſtate is a bleſſed one indeed. Here are two independent and excluſive COUNCILS OF CENSORS. Now ſuppoſe the ſenate, in the exerciſe of their independent and excluſive powers, ſhould CENSURE the houſe of delegates: and the houſe of delegates, in the exerciſe of the like independent and excluſive powers, ſhould CENSURE the ſenate. What then? Why, like two INDEPENDENT NATIONS, they muſt fight it out: there is no SUPERIOR to appeal to: the *fiſt* or *ſword* muſt decide the quarrel.

But, ſay theſe HONOURABLE ACCUSERS, are we not mere CYPHERS, if this political character of CENSORS be denied to us? Yes, my *good Sirs*, cyphers indeed with reſpect to your accuſation, unleſs you can contrive to be yourſelves the JUDGES to decide upon it. But is it not ridiculous to ſay, that a branch of legiſlature is a *mere cypher*, unleſs it can aſſume the authority of a COUNCIL OF CENSORS. What has a COUNCIL OF CENSORS to do with LEGISLATION? I can hardly ſpeak with temper of ſuch jargon and nonſenſe.

But to be more ſerious upon this ſubject.

The declaration of rights (*ſect.* 6) provides and declares, that the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, and JUDICIAL powers, ought to be for ever *ſeparate* and *diſtinct* from each other.

It is the buſineſs of the *legiſlative* power to *make* laws: it is the buſineſs of the *judicial* power to *declare* and *execute* the laws. The legiſlative power, therefore, cannot *decide* upon the queſtion, whether a citizen is guilty of an *offence* or *violation* of *law* or the *conſtitution*: this would be blending the *judicial* with the *legiſlative* powers, and evidently violating the conſtitution.

The houſe of delegates (*form of government ſect.* 10) is the *grand inqueſt* of the ſtate: they have all the powers neceſſary for a full inquiry and inveſtigation of offences or miſdemeanors: they can call for *papers*, *records*, and *ſend* for *perſons*, and may enforce obedience to their *orders* and *proceſs* by impriſonment. But even the *houſe of delegates*, with all theſe powers, cannot decide upon the *law*: if upon inveſtigation or inquiry, they think there are juſt grounds to *charge* and *accuſe* a citizen, they can do nothing more than commit him to gaol, ſubject to bail, and refer the charge and accuſation to the *courts of law*—the *fact* to be finally tried by a *petit jury*, the *law* to be *decided* by the *judicial* authority.

But, it ſaid, that although the houſe of delegates is the *grand inqueſt* to take cognizance of *offences* and *miſdemeanors*, for the purpoſe of bringing citizens to *puniſhment*, and the ſenate is not a *grand inqueſt* for *ſuch purpoſes*, yet they have a power to inquire into the conduct of *public officers*, for the purpoſe of *diſapproving* and *cenſuring* their conduct.

The ſenate is a *branch* of the *legiſlature*: their province is to *make laws*. What then have they to do with *cenſuring* of the conduct of citizens? if citizens have offended againſt *law*, or the *conſtitution*, or the *government*, does not the cognizance of ſuch *offences* belong to the *judicial power*? And is not the citizen entitled to a *trial by jury*?

But if, for the purpoſe of *cenſuring* the conduct of citizens, the ſenate have the powers of *inquiry*, this power to *cenſure*, and this power to *inquire*, with *all the powers* of enforcing the inquiry by *impriſonment*, muſt be found in the *conſtitution* and form of *government*. Is there one word of this to be found in any part of our *declaration* of rights, *conſtitution*, or *government*? When the *founders* of the conſtitution thought proper to make the houſe of delegates a *grand inqueſt*, they declared it in explicit terms, and in terms as explicit gave all the neceſſary *powers and authorities*. If they meant the ſenate ſhould be a *grand inqueſt*, for the purpoſe of *cenſuring* or *diſapproving* the conduct of citizens, is it poſſible that they would have been totally ſilent, and left it to the ſenate to *aſſume it*, when they pleaſed, with all *the powers* of enforcing their inquiry and inveſtigation by *impriſonment*? For it is abſurd to ſay they can conſtitutionally *inquire* for *any* purpoſe, without *compulſory* powers to make a *thorough inquiry*.

But how can the ſenate *cenſure* or *diſapprove*, without aſſuming to be a *judicature* to decide whether the perſon *to be cenſured* has not violated the *law* or *conſtitution*? And does not *this power* belong to the *judicial branch* of this government?

Again. If the ſenate have the power to *cenſure*, it is plain they have *the power* to declare the law, and to adjudge that the perſon *to be cenſured* has violated *the law* or *conſtitution*. Now in all caſes where a *judicature* is competent to make *ſuch a deciſion* of the law, it muſt be *concluſive*. For nothing can be more abſurd than to ſay, that the conſtitution has eſtabliſhed the ſenate

as a *tribunal* or *judicature* to *decide* upon the *law* in *certain cases*, and yet their *decisions* are not to be *conclusive*.

To bring the argument to a point. Suppose the senate should determine, that they have a rightful constitutional power in *their political capacity* as a *senate*, to act as a *judicature* on the conduct of the late governor and the intendant, respecting a certain transaction. Before they could proceed to *censure*, they must first *determine* and *adjudge* that these gentlemen have *broke* the laws of the land, or *violated* the constitution, by assuming a power which belonged only to the general assembly. And suppose they should give this judgment and decision upon the law. I ask, is this judgment upon the law *conclusive* upon the *courts* of justice? Would the *judges of the general court* upon an indictment against these gentlemen for a *misdemeanor*, be bound by such a *judgment* or *decision* of the *senate*? Is there a citizen so *silly* as to think it? Is there a *lawyer* in the state who would not *laugh* at such an idea? Is there a *judge* who would not wonder at the folly of it? But if the senate had such *constitutional* power to give such judgment, it would be *conclusive* upon all citizens, and upon all *courts* of justice—till reversed by *writ of error*.

Why then do the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS of the late governor and intendant labour with such mighty exertions to erect a *tribunal*, whose decisions, when contemplated by the laws and constitution of this state, are nothing more than the mad and foolish proceedings of some mad and foolish citizens, on a drunken frolic in a field or tavern; and as such, subject to be chastised by the *verdict* of a *jury*.

What! can the *proceedings* of *senators* be questioned in a court of law? *Yes*, if founded on a *usurped* power or jurisdiction.

FREEMAN.

PETERSBURGH, *August 9.*

THE rumour circulated here some days since of an action between the Cuban Tartars and our troops, is confirmed. The principal shock in the engagement fell upon the regiment of Austrican, which was entirely defeated, and the colonel was killed. But victory notwithstanding was on our side; the Khan, his son, and his nephew, were made prisoners. This news, of which the empress was apprised during her residence at Moscow, was not publicly announced till the approach of the prisoners to this capital, whither they were escorted by the command of the empress.

A few days since a courier was dispatched to prince Dolgoruski at the court of Berlin; and it is supposed his dispatches are on the subject of the new disagreements that have arisen between his Prussian majesty and the city of Dantzick, on occasion of the convention lately signed.

LEGHORN, *Aug.* 30. A letter from Algiers, dated May 29, mentions, that on the 14th, the bey of Constantine made his public entry into that city, whither he came to be confirmed in his dignity by the bey.

He brought with him the tribute which he is to pay to that regency, consisting of 300,000 piasters, he distributed, besides, 15,000 lequins, to the officers of the government.

The Venetians also then paid their annual gift of 8,500 ducats, and liquidated at the same time the sums agreed on for the consulship remaining unpaid, which amounted to the like sum.

The sieur Fraffinet, consul from Holland, who arrived a few days before, had had his first audience of the bey, who assured him of his desire to preserve the good will and friendship of the states general.

RATISBON, *Sept.* 2. The circular letter addressed by the emperor to all the imperial ministers residing at the different courts of Europe, relative to the league signed by some princes of the empire, and containing the reasons that have given occasion to the said confederation, causes great sensation here. We are assured the elector of Brandenburg has prepared an apology for the abovementioned confederation, which piece is arrived here, and a copy of it will be given to each of the envoys at the imperial diet, immediately after the vacation; however, it is come to hand too late for the minister of the elector of Brandenburg to distribute before the departure of the deputies of the princes.

HANAU, *Sept.* 6. Neither the king of Sweden nor the elector of Treves have yet acceded to the Germanic confederacy: there never was so close an intimacy between the courts of Berlin and Saxony as at present; the latter has already paid off upwards of the half of her debts, and has a very respectable army on foot, each regiment of which has been augmented with 100 men since the peace of Teschen, and to which 200 men per regiment are now going to be added. The Hanoverian army consists at present of 15,000 men, besides four regiments of garrison troops and five of militia.

VIENNA, *Sept.* 7. By an ordinance of the 22d of last month, the emperor has abolished the right heretofore claimed by the lords, of compelling their vassals to maintain their dogs.

Sept. 10. The clouds which have been gathering for some time around our political hemisphere, seem now ready to burst, and the vast military preparations making in every part of the empire seem to announce an approaching war, but where it will break out is unknown. In the mean time it is certain the emperor is very much displeased with the Dutch, and it is publicly said here, that the Dutch never would have stood out so obstinately against the demands of our sovereign, without a full assurance of being powerfully supported by the king of Prussia.

The emperor has for some weeks past held an uninterrupted correspondence with the elector of Saxony. It is reported that a treaty of marriage is on foot between prince Anthony of Saxony, and a princess of Tuscany; it is not yet known how forward this affair is, but it is certain that the count de Schoenburg will shortly arrive here as a minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Saxony; although that court has hitherto only had a resident here. Baron de Keubel will be sent by our sovereign in the same character to Dresden. It is further said, that the elector of Saxony only entered into the Prussian confederation from political motives, but at bottom is much inclined to embrace the first opportunity, of renewing his old connexions with Austria.

Sept. 14. The rumour of a speedy war with Turkey, Russia and Venice, is revived. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the imperial internuncio at Constantinople, no progress is yet made with respect to ascertaining the boundaries of the two empires.

The emperor has abolished in Hungary that kind of servitude distinguished by the appellation *Jobbagyonal-Stand*, whereby vassals were compelled to pay an annual acknowledgement to the proprietors of the estates where they lived.

BERLIN, *Sept.* 17. We are informed that some others of the principal German princes have joined the newformed league.

LIPSTADT, *Sept.* 18. This day at noon the Landgrave, William of Hesse Philipsthal, lieutenant-general in the Dutch service, went through this place in great haste, towards his government of Sas van Ghent, and all the Waldeck officers, who are absent upon furlough, are ordered to join their respective regiments in the United Provinces immediately.

TURIN, *Sept.* 21. On Monday evening died her Sardinian majesty, in the 56th year of her age. The king and royal family are removed to Stupiniggi.

PARIS, *Sept* 27. A dreadful fire happened the 6th of this month at Brienon, in the archbishoprick of Champagne, whereby the town is nearly reduced to a heap of rubbish. It broke out at half past eleven at night, in a house covered with straw, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all endeavours to conquer them proved ineffectual. Two hundred and twenty five houses are consumed, together with a great number of out-houses. Of twenty two farmers inhabiting the town, eighteen have lost the produce of a very abundant harvest. A girl about eight years old perished in a cellar to which she had fled for safety, and the cloaths of her sister, about eighteen years old, having caught fire, she must have experienced the same fate, but for the intrepidity of the sieur George Trepiegner, valet de chambre to the chevalier de Grand, lord of the barony of Enon, who at the imminent hazard of his life, rushed through the flames and saved her. Between 1000 and 1200 people are ruined by this calamity.

LONDON, *October* 1.

The terms of the preliminaries, if they are to be relied on, are eventually very favourable to the imperial cause—and yet they leave the Dutch not all to blame.

Wars between different states, like lawsuits between different individuals, are such sore calamities, that when recurred to as remedial, they are infinitely worse than almost any possible evil.—The Dutch, therefore, decide with perfect sagacity in political arithmetic, to buy off hostility with any tolerable concessions.

General Haldimand sets off in a few days on his return to Quebec, and is presented with a new power of government, similar to that of the viceroyship of Ireland; Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and all the British dependencies on that coast, are said to be subjects to the jurisdiction of his government.

The Nautilus sloop of war, captain Trip, which sailed in company with the Grampus from Portsmouth for the coast of Africa, is not to remain on that station, but to be dispatched home directly by commodore Thompson, with the earliest notice of proceedings, as it is intended to send out a further force to that quarter, if matters are not fully accommodated.

They write from Cherbourg, that, to the three regiments now employed in that harbour, two more are to be added; government being resolved to continue the works with the greatest activity during the winter; the place, however, is very unhealthy, and the soldiers look on it as a punishment to be sent thither. When a French colonel commits any imprudent action, the court, to punish him, send his regiment to some bad garrison, such as Cherbourg, Gravelines, Bergues, &c. The regiments now at Cherbourgh are in that situation.

Oct. 11. Administration have behaved with equal propriety and spirit for the supposed insults offered to our flag on the coast of Africa. Commodore Thompson has been dispatched with full power to investigate the cause of dispute, and to pursue such measures as may enforce obedience to his instructions. He has it in orders to dispatch a sloop home with a true state of affairs in that quarter, and be immediately strengthened with a powerful reinforcement, if matters are not fully adjusted to the satisfaction of both courts.

Extract of a letter from Nantes, September 24.

"The ingenious M. Pierre Barbe, with eight or ten other gentlemen, took their passage to Charleston, South-Carolina, in the Courier de l'Amerique, which sailed a few days since, in order to try the culture of silk in that province. They are patronised by the king, and have promises of all due encouragement from the American government."

The following original papers from the Edinburgh courant, will give some idea how fortunes are made in India.

Part of a letter from the nabob of Arcott to the directors of the India company.

"Inclosed you have a translation of an arzee, from the killadar of Vellore. I have thousands of them; this just now-received will give some idea of the miseries brought on this devoted country, and the wretched inhabitants, by the oppressive hand of lord Macartney's management, nor will the embezzlements of collectors thus obtained, when brought before you in proof, appear less extraordinary.

"The arzee says, I have represented to your highness the violence and oppressions under lord Macartney's collector of revenue, &c. Such of the inhabitants as had escaped the sword and pillage of Hyder, by taking refuge in the woods, &c. on the arrival of lord Macartney's collector, returned to the villages, set about the cultivation of the lands, and with great pains re-built cottages. But now the collector has imprisoned the wives and children of the inhabitants, seized the few jewels they had, and, before the faces of their husbands, flogged them, in order to make them produce other jewels, &c.

"Terrified with flagellation, some of them produced their jewels, &c. The collector flogged the women severely, tore the children from their tears, tied cords round their breasts, and exposed them to the scorching heat of the sun. Some of the large children he exposed to sale. The women who intended to return to their habitations have fled for refuge into Hyder's country. Every day is ushered in with fresh violence—I have no power to do any thing. Who will hear what I have to say? My business is to inform you, who are my masters."

A letter from the head dubash of lord Macartney.

"The present governor is not like the former governors; he is a very great man in Europe; and all the great men in Europe are obliged to him for accepting the government of this place; it is his custom when he makes friendship with any one, to continue always; and if he is an enemy to any one he never will desist till he has worked his destruction—he is now exceedingly displeased with the nabob, and you will understand by and by, that the nabob's business cannot be carried on. He (the nabob) will have no power to do any thing in his own affairs: you have therefore no right to fear him. You sent ten mangoes for my master and two for me, all of which I delivered to my master, thinking ten not sufficient to present him with."

DUBLIN, *September* 19.

The high sheriff of the county of Cork has summoned the freeholders to meet the 20th instant, to take the sense of the county on the commercial regulations contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Orde, and which it is the intention of the present administration to revive the ensuing session. Mr. Longfield, Mr. Curran, Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Stawell, and Sir J. Colthurst, and other distinguished characters in that great county, take the lead in promoting this necessary business.

The grand jury of the city of Cork have, in the strongest language, expressed their disapprobation of Mr. Orde's bill, and instructed their representatives to oppose the future admission of that into the house of commons.

The grand jury of the city of Cork, in their address to the right honourable Hely Hutchinson, have given the following remarked opinion of the commercial adjustment, which they instruct him to oppose in every shape and stage:—"We are decidedly of opinion, that it is delusive, inadequate to, and destructive of, those principles (of equity) as it would operate to the ruin of our trade, to discourage our manufactures, to foment discord between the sister kingdoms, and above all, it would be a base, treacherous, and unlawful surrender of the constitutional independence of this realm.

The whole kingdom is now about the investigation of the commercial bill. Besides the county of Cork, the high sheriff of the county of Longford has called a meeting on the 4th of next month, for that purpose.

NEW-YORK, *November* 30.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated October 13, 1785.

"We marched from West-Point the 7th of September, with a full company of seventy men, completely equipped with arms, cloathing, and camp equipage. The cloathing was very good, the coats excepted, which are coarse. We arrived at this post yesterday, after a march of thirty-six days, with as little trouble as could be expected on so long a march, and with recruits. The company is healthy and in good spirits, except two men who were left upon the road, by reason of their sickness. Eight deserted from us on their march, and we were so unfortunate as to retake none of them. We shall remain at this post but one or two days. Colonel Harmar met us five days before our arrival, on his route to New-York. He informed us that our destination is down the river Ohio, as far as Muskingum, which is one hundred and seventy miles distant, where we are to build a stockade fort to prevent our being insulted by the Indians, and huts for the winter. Major Doughty, with a company of New-York troops, is now at Fort M'Intosh, waiting our arrival, when we shall go down the river together. Major Hamtramck was at West-Point when we departed, with a company nearly complete, and expected to march on in a few days. Colonel Harmar expects to send on two companies more from the state of Pennsylvania this fall. One company that he re-inlisted from the year's men, has gone down to the Miami with the commissioners upon the treaty. The whole force here will then consist of six companies. Colonel Harmar will exert himself to have a respectable garrison in the Indian country this winter. We flatter ourselves we shall spend the winter very agreeably, as it is excellent hunting and fishing where we are to quarter. The commissioners departed from Fort M'Intosh the 20th ult. to go down to the treaty. The surveyors are some of them at this place. We had the pleasure to meet colonel Sherman here, who has been down the Ohio about forty miles. Captain Hutchins, with some of the surveyors, began to run out the east and west, but have not proceeded more than three miles; they apprehended it unsafe at present. The surveyor-general is determined not to proceed till he has the protection of some of the Indian chiefs; for which he has sent a messenger among them, which has not yet returned. If this measure is unattended with success, he will set off instantly for congress.

"There is a Delaware warrior detained a prisoner in this fort, who in a frolic here some months since, killed two men and wounded two more. His trial comes on next week, and it is not doubted but he will be sentenced to suffer death: He is one of the principal warriors of his nation, and occasioned us much trouble during the late war.

"I must just make notice of the agreeable surprise I met with to day.—We happened to arrive here the day before a grand horse-racing was to take place, and continue for three days, and instead of being an uninhabited country, I found myself one among a thousand spectators, and principally from the country adjacent.

"Pittsburgh is very pleasantly situated, and consists of upwards of an hundred buildings near the fort. Here are goods in the greatest plenty; but they bear a high price. Provisions are remarkably cheap; flour is at two dollars per cwt. and beef at twenty shillings,—venison is sold for a copper per pound."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 3.

We can assure the public, from the best authority, that the Indians on the west side of the Ohio river, are determined to support their right to the lands claimed by the United States, unless they are regularly purchased. They have lately held a great council, and

came to a resolution to bury in oblivion their former animosities, and stand in readiness to repel the unjust encroachments of the white people, who now begin to give general dissatisfaction. They deny the right of the British to cede their lands, and are greatly surprised that the United States of America, so remarkable for wisdom, should even entertain the most distant idea of founding a claim to their lands on the late treaty. They would not permit the geographer-general and the assistant surveyors of the United States, to carry on the execution of their business, which occasioned their return.

At a court of oyer and terminer, held at Chambersburgh, for the new county of Franklin, on Thursday the 20th ult. Josiah Ramage and John Hannah were tried and found guilty, the former for the murder of his wife, and the latter for the murder of John Dewbrough. They were both sentenced to be hanged.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 15.

The 5th ult. an unhappy duel was fought in South-Carolina by colonel Maurice Simmons of Charleston, and Mr. William Clay Snipes, of the Round O, which terminated in the death of the former, by which dire catastrophe the state has been deprived of a useful member, his wife bereaved of the best of husbands, and his children of an affectionate father.

December 5, 1785.

To be sold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventeenth of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

UPWARDS of twenty slaves, consisting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good security, interest to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the interest three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in suit to recover principal and interest. At the same time will be sold, the stock and working utensils. No bond to be taken for less than twenty pounds, and a reasonable discount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, for cash, on the third day of January,

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Jacob Lusby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The purchasers of the negroes to have twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security, every thing else to be ready money.

ELIZA LUSBY, administratrix.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Island, a Moses built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and six and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Cromwell, near Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, shod all fours, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a switch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hall, near West river, a stray dark bay HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old, thirteen hands high, has a short bob tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

Montgomery county, November 23, 1785.

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within four and a half miles of George-town, containing upwards of two hundred acres of good farming land, a great sufficiency of wood, water, and meadow; the improvements are, a good frame dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, barn, overseer's house, negro quarter, &c. the situation is pleasant, and the title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of

w3 JOSEPH SPRIGG BELT.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

WILLIAM HALL,
MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

November 29, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against Thomas Iiams, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring their accounts in properly proved, and all those indebted are desired to make payment, that the subscriber may be enabled to settle the estate.

w RICHARD FOGGETT, administrator.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

ALMANACKS,

For the year 1786, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Maryland, Montgomery county, November 9, 1785.

The subscriber proposes to sell at public vendue, on Thursday the 16th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold privately before, on the premises, the following lands lying in the county aforesaid, viz.

ABERDEEN, with two small tracts nearly adjoining, in the whole about 180 acres of very level fertile land, whereon are the following valuable improvements, to wit: a commodious two story brick dwelling house, 42 by 30, four rooms, a passage and bar well finished on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor not quite finished, a cellar underneath the whole, with convenient divisions therein, a large and convenient kitchen with a good brick chimney, one other house with a brick chimney thereto, which, with a small expence, might be converted into a store house, a good tobacco house 32 by 22, a large and well constructed stable divided into stalls, several other convenient and necessary out houses, a large garden with a stone wall round it, and adjoining the dwelling house a well of excellent water within a few steps of the kitchen door, about nine acres of excellent meadow now in timothy, and an orchard of apple trees of the best kind of fruit; about 70 acres of this land are yet to clear, the rest under good and sufficient fencing, and the whole adapted to farming or planting; through this tract and close to the dwelling house runs the road from George-town to Frederick-town, and is about 15 miles from the former and 30 from the latter, and less than a mile from the court-house of this county; this stand is justly esteemed one of the best in the county for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years; if not sold at or before the abovementioned time, I propose to rent it with the house thereon for a term of years.

Five hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Leakin's Lot, lying on the waters of Seneca, about 28 miles from George-town and 35 from Baltimore; the soil of this land is well adapted to the cultivation of fine tobacco, lies level, and abounds in springs of excellent water; a large quantity of beautiful watered meadow might be made thereon at a very small expence; there are about 40 or 50 acres of this land cleared, and rents for 2000 lb. of crop tobacco yearly, and the assessment of 200 acres paid by the tenants yearly; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, a few out houses, and a young orchard of apple trees.

Two hundred and fifty acres, part of a tract of land called Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged, lying within a mile of Aberdeen; this land lies level, abounds in springs of good water, and is suitable for either planting or farming, about 30 acres of very valuable meadow ground belonging to it, 40 or 50 acres fresh cleared, under good fence, and in good order for cropping. The rest of the improvements are, a negro quarter and new log tobacco house 52 by 22 covered with shingles.

Addition to Discovery, containing 50 acres; this land lies about 15 miles from George-town, is remarkably strong and rich, abounding in heavy timber and springs of excellent water; there are about 30 acres of it cleared and under a good fence, about three acres of beautiful meadow now in grass; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, kitchen, a good framed tobacco house, and 200 bearing apple trees of the very best fruit. The title to these lands is indisputable, and the terms of payment will be made very easy to the purchaser by

4w JAMES SUTER.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the state-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

December 7, 1785.

To be sold on the premises, on Tuesday the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, at public vendue,

ABOUT 395 acres of land, part of that well known tract called White-Hall, lying on the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis and 20 from Baltimore; the improvements are, a good tobacco house, three negro quarters, corn house, and an apple orchard; the soil is remarked for making fine tobacco, and produces excellent crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, a sufficiency of wood, and some very good meadow ground. Possession will be given on the first of January next, and five years credit for the money, on the purchaser giving bond upon interest with approved security; the interest to be paid as it becomes due, otherwise the indulgence of credit to be forfeited. Any person who may choose to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Rober Smith.

JOHN PLUMMER.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

October 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

November 7, 1785.

STRAYED or stolen from Pig-point, on the night of the 29th of October last, a dark iron gray GELDING, four years old last spring, about thirteen hands three inches high, trots and gallops, and goes very rough on the road, has a hanging mane and switch tail, the end of which is almost white, and one of his eyes has a small blemish in it. Whoever delivers the said horse to me at Pig-point, and if stolen apprehends and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or six dollars for the horse alone.

JERNINGHAM DRURY.

ALL those that have any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby once more requested to bring them in properly attested, to

MARY PINDLE, executrix,
RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Cæcil county, Maryland, November 7, 1785.

WAS left on my shore, at the head of North East river, on the second day of October last, a BOAT, supposed formerly to have been a ship's yawl; she is 15 feet keel, raised on one plank, decked, and schooner rigged, has 4 or 5 fifty-fixes on board, some made use as of an anchor; she was left by a man and woman with large bundles, and as they have not returned since it is probable they stole her. The man was a short chunky fellow, with a blue sailor's jacket, between 30 and 40 years of age; the woman appeared much older, and stoop-shouldered, very talkative, and by her dialect thought to be an Englishwoman; they had with them a black and white spotted dog. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her by applying to

w3 BASIL WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for private sale, two hundred and thirty-seven acres of well improved land, where he now lives, part of that valuable tract of land called White Hall, which is equal to any in Anne-Arundel county, well watered and timbered, situated on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, nine of Queen-Anne, and twenty of Baltimore-town, and within four miles of seven mills. The purchase money to be paid in five equal payments, viz the first payment to be made on the possession being given, the second one year after the first, and so on annually till the whole is paid. Possession will be given on giving bond on interest with approved security, by

ROBERT JOHN SMITH.

Prince-George's county, December 1, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the third day of January next, or the next fair day, at Nottingham,

A PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, late the property of Leonard Brooke, deceased. Six months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security without interest, if the bond be complied with.

HENRY HILL, jun. executor.

On Tuesday the 20th of December 1785, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Queen-Anne, on nine months credit,

ALL the estate of Mr. John Iiams, late of Queen-Anne, deceased, consisting of negroes, live stock, and household furniture.—All persons indebted to the said estate are again requested to make immediate payment, or they must be dealt with as the law directs.

SINGLETON WOOTTON, administrator.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

To be rented, or leased for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

tf

TAKEN up the 11th instant, November, at the subscriber's landing, in Calvert county, three miles from Plum-point, a small BOAT, about fourteen feet keel, five feet wide, with a pitch bottom, she appears to be very good, only a little damaged on her gunwales. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

w3 SAMUEL OWENS.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun.

w3 JOHN SHANKS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Aaron Spurrier, in Anne-Arundel county, a mealy bay GELDING, about six years old, near fourteen hands high, the off shoulder appears to have been broken or slipped, has a small star on his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder ¶. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2w

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the disposal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully situated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the best judges to be as advantageous a situation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall school is now building within two hundred steps of the place. These lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a distance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulness of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a description. The drawing will be performed under the inspection and by the directions of Messieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanson Briscoe, managers, who will see the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in six months will be deemed generously given to Charlotte Hall school. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or sooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inserted in the Annapolis and Alexandria news-papers.

The scheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain sixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, subject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five shillings to be paid on every alienation, with so much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with	10 acres of wood, value	£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with	5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto	2½ ditto ditto	160
8 ditto ditto ditto	1 ditto ditto	184
16 ditto ditto ditto	½ ditto ditto	168
19 ditto ditto	60 feet by 100	95
50 Lots		
450 Prizes at 20s and the first drawn 20s		451
500 Prizes		£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15s		£. 1500 0 0

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Resin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by the printers hereof,

Two SERMONS,

Preached at Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

The first, On the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: October 2d, 1785. By *Charles H. Wharton*, D. D. *Price 9d.*

The second, October 7th, 1785, On Occasion of the first Introduction of the LITURGY and PUBLIC SERVICE of the said Church, as *altered* and recommended to future Use by the Convention.—*Price 1s.*

By *William Smith*, D. D. Principal of Washington College, and Rector of Chester Parish, in the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 4, 1785.

London-town, October 11, 1785.

THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other. tf

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a large quantity of negro shoes, which may be had on the most reasonable terms; they are likewise sold by Mr. William Wilkins, Mr. Absalom Ridgely, and Mr. James West, in Annapolis.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the first day of October last, a negro man named JEM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very slender made, pitted with the small pox, and has very white teeth, he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick short coat, old buff jacket, osnabrig trousers and shirt; he took sundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white shirts, silk stockings, and black leather shoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will secure the above negro in any gaol so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

THE subscribers have imported, in the Essex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and some FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will dispose of the goods they have on hand, with those now imported, at wholesale, much to the advantage of the purchaser, as a considerable part may be had on a credit of two or three years, upon having the payment secured, and so far as is necessary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correspondents in London. The goods are all fresh and good in quality. Should the purchaser be desirous of carrying on business in Annapolis, the store now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

8w THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or stolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th instant, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myself for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of said land, two final settlement certificates, signed by Mr. John Peirce, commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, and countersigned John White, D. C. dated the first of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573$\frac{10}{90}$ Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155$\frac{11}{90}$ Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any persons imposing the certificates on the continental treasurer, and the bonds can be of no service; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any person to return said certificates, besides a reward of eight dollars, paid by w6

SAMUEL B. BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber, tf

JAMES RINGGOLD.

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unsold.

HENRY ADDISON.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of the late Samuel Galloway, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN GALLOWAY, } executors.
JAMES CHESTON, }

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately. M. T.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.

THE contributors to St. *John's*, or the Western Shore College, who reside in Baltimore-town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. *William West*, *Daniel Bowly*, and *Thomas Yates*, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the *agents*, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock *A. M.* is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of *one thousand pounds*, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court-house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A *second class* will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the county, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
JOHN STERET, } agents.

'Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Gorsuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plats shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
w8 JOHN MERRYMAN.

London-town, March 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*